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The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

One of the paymasters of the district of which Louisville is the headquarters, has been robbed recently of $40,000, abstracted from his safe by some adroit thief. On the 25th of April last he drew $350,000 from the depository here and placed it in his safe preparatory to his departure to assist in paying Sherman's army. He proceeded to Nashville in company with other paymasters, but as Sherman's forward movement was just commencing at that time, it was found impossible to make a payment; and after waiting a week in Nashville, at which place all the safes were kept under guard at the old Tennessee bank building, all the paymasters returned to Louisville with their money. Here the safes were deposited in a vault in an upper room of the postoffice building, to which vault the chief paymaster kept the key. On the 6th of June paymasters were again ordered to Nashville, but were obliged to return without being able to make a payment. The loss referred to was not discovered until the 15th of this month, when the paymaster was ordered to turn over his money to the Post Paymaster at Nashville.

The Nashville *Union* of Tuesday is just at hand. Commenting on the uneasiness expressed by the N. Y. *Times* lest John Morgan cut the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, thereby causing Sherman to withdraw from Georgia, that journal says "If every foot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were taken up it would not affect Sherman. He is independent of that road."

The St. Louis *Union* says intelligence has been received in that city that General Blair's corps, the 17th, recently joined Sherman's army near Ackworth, Georgia. This gives a material accession to Sherman's army. His army is now the largest one on the continent, and we may confidently expect to hear of an brave lick to Atlanta every day.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* says that last week during a thunder storm, the lightning struck a tree standing over a mine, near Mifflinburg, and passed down the trunk of the tree to the ground, and through a hole into the mine, where it ran down a man's back and tore a heel off one of his shoes. He was stunned, and his back was burnt some. He walked to his home without assistance, and we are informed is doing well.

Throughout the State of Ohio there is an earnest looking for rain, on the part of the farmers, whose crops are suffering for the lack of moisture.

A dispatch from St. Louis, of the 19th, says: A second desperate attempt was made by the prisoners in Gratiot street prison to escape yesterday. Jas. A. Colclasun and John S. Shulter were killed, and B. C. Grimes and Wm. Maelhoy wounded. Guard, J. C. Carlin, Co. I, 3d Ill. Lieut. Wm. H. Zebning and Alfred Bates, of the rebel army, and Wm. H. Douglas, escaped. The men were all desperate characters, and have given the keeper much trouble. Shulter was a United States detective, but turned traitor, and would have been hung ultimately. Grimes is a rebel mail carrier and spy, and Col. Carlin is a son of Ex-Governor Carlin, of Illinois. Col. Sanderson, Provost Marshal General, has ordered the prison guard to be strengthened.

On Friday last the guerrillas fired on an arms and ammunition wagon, under escort of six soldiers, on the way to Columbia from Centralia, on the North Missouri railroad, and killed two men, drove off the others, and captured the wagon.

Twenty three out of twenty-eight commissioned officers of the Eighteenth Kentucky regiment, now in Georgia, have signed a series of resolutions warmly endorsing the policy of the Administration, and repudiating all Copperheads, in and out of the army.

Late Military Intelligence.

Speaking of the attack made Tuesday last on Petersburg, a special correspondent at army headquarters, near that city, writing on Friday, says that our forces are again in front of the entire rebel army, which has been engaged by our advance, consisting of the 2d and 18th corps, and important captures of guns, prisoners and positions have been accomplished. The 2d, 9th and 18th corps are in line of battle, and on the arrival of the balance of the corps, dispositions will be made for a final assault upon the enemy's works. Since Tuesday night, when the advance of the Eighteenth Corps arrived in the vicinity of the town, our lines have been pushed steadily forward. Several strong positions have been wrested by charges from the enemy, and we have taken eighteen guns and several hundred prisoners. Our advance is within half a mile of Petersburg, which is in full view of almost our entire line. Prisoners state that portions of Lee's army commenced arriving at Petersburg on Wednesday night only a few hours after the arrival of Hancock with the Second Corps, and that Wise's brigade, commanded by Wise in person, held the town until that time. The City Point Railroad is now in our possession. Gen. Birney's Division of the 2d Corps, occupied a line within two thousand yards of the city, and threw a few shells into the suburbs. Up to this writing, (At this time it is impossible to ascertain the extent of our losses, but 1,500 will probably cover our total casualties. It is to be regretted that our advance was not pushed forward on Wednesday afternoon, as prisoners concur in the statement that Wise's brigade alone held the town until late in the evening, when Lee's troops commenced arriving. Portions of his army marched from Malvern Hill, crossing James river on a pontoon bridge above Fort Darling, while many more came by the City Point Petersburg railroad. Our line, as now formed, faces the city from the east and South, partially encircling it, and extends across the City Point railroad southward to the vicinity of the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad. Burnside holds the left of our line, Hancock the centre, and Smith the remainder. The troops have arrived to-day and will be assigned their new positions. No one doubts that Lee will defend Petersburg. Our troops, nevertheless, are confident of final success.

A dispatch from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated the 18th, says there was severe fighting the day previous along the greater part of the line. The most determined efforts were made to break the enemy's line, but little ground was gained, except on the left. A dispatch, dated the 19th, says that contrary to expectation, no general engagement had taken place the day previous, although there was heavy fighting on the left at times. Early in the morning, the Ninth and Second Corps, forming the left of the line, successfully advanced, where for a short time the fighting was very severe. Although the results of the battle were not decisive, they were fruitful. Four additional guns were captured by the Second Corps, making a total of twenty-two to be secured. The whole line was materially advanced.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 15th, has an account of Hunter's operations. It appears his cavalry have raided through Wilson county upon the line of the Charlottesville railroad; also on the county eighteen miles east from Lynchburg, and upon Campbell Court House. The purpose seems to be to isolate Lynchburg, and possibly to lay siege to it.

ALLEGHENY AND PITTSBURGH OIL COMPANY.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, alluding to the dividend lately declared by this company, says: Its shares are said to be entirely in the hands of a few of the heaviest capitalists in this city, Pittsburgh and Erie, and has never been on the stock market, being held in present hands for the very large per centage of profits which it already pays and promises to increase. There is, no doubt, vast wealth in the oil region of north Pennsylvania, and when capital is more entirely devoted to profit from the production of oil, as in the case of the company here noticed, rather than profit from the formation of companies and the sale of shares, we shall then begin to realize the wealth which the oil region manifestly covers.

PETROLEUM TRADE.—There are twenty vessels loading with petroleum at Philadelphia for Liverpool, Cork, Glasgow, Falmouth, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Marseilles and Bremen. Their cargoes will comprise 28,505 barrels of refined and 11,700 barrels of crude petroleum. During the past week the receipts of petroleum at that port were 6,089 barrels of crude and 7,600 barrels of refined. Since the first of January last, there has been exported from Philadelphia 2,214,731 gallons of petroleum, being less by 1,217,855 than was exported in the corresponding period of 1863.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY.—The current number has not only the usual variety of reading, and plates, but a vast amount of information valuable to every housekeeper. It is for sale at Hunt's Bookstore.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The arrival of Maximilian in Mexico will soon bring the question to a test, whether we are to receive his Minister or not. If we do receive him, we recognize the monarchy, and this step once taken, cannot be retraced. The subject is one of vast importance, and can scarcely be handled too cautiously, for as stated above, we receive the "unipotentiary of," Max.', we recognize the existence of a monarchy in Mexico; and if we decline to receive him, we run the risk of hostilities with the new Empire. The prevalent impression, however, is that the Representative will be received, Mr. Seward being so far committed in the correspondence with the French Government as to forbid the possibility of any other result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Hyde ton Barracks near St. Louis, March 5, 1863:

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

"Use of your far-famed and most serviceable *Troches* is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritations and to chief sensitiveness of mucous mem-

SPECIAL FROM GRANT.

THE ATTACK ON PETERSBURG.

Details of the Movement.

Capture of Formidable Redans.

Great Gallantry of the Negro Troops.

Greatest Day's Work of the War.

Gen. Smith's Congratulatory Order.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

Portion of Rebel Second Line Carried.

500 More Prisoners Captured.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

Your special correspondent sends the following detailed account of events on the Appomattox from Wednesday to Sunday morning. Several of his previous dispatches, embracing long lists of killed and wounded, failed to come to hand:

WALTHALL'S FARM, NEAR PETERSBURG, June 17, 1864—6 o'clock, A. M.

The Eighteenth Corps, under the command of Gen. W. F. Smith, which had but just returned to Bermuda Hundred, although greatly needing rest, moved out at three o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. On the Petersburg side of the river they were joined by General Hinck's division of United States colored troops, which had crossed the pontoon bridge over the Appomattox at 10 o'clock the night before. This division consisted of Duncan's brigade, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Twenty-second regiments, with Capt. Angell's battery attached; of Col. Holman's brigade, the First regiment and a detachment of Fifth Massachusetts colored cavalry under Col. Russell, with Capt. Choute's colored battery attached. Gen. Kautz's division of cavalry were also with the column.

As the column approached the City Point and Petersburg Pike at a right angle, it was suddenly enfiladed by a battery on Baylor's farm. Kautz's cavalry were sent forward to reconnoiter, and the shells ceased. Pushing rapidly rising ground, some four hundred yards behind an almost impenetrable thicket of a quarter of a mile, extending to a forest on the left. The rebels had four pieces of artillery and two regiments of infantry behind breastworks, and a small force of cavalry. Duncan's black brigade was formed in line of battle on both sides of the pike, as follows: The 5th, Col. Conine, on the right; the 22d, Col. Kiddoo, at the right centre; the 4th, Col. Rogers, at the left centre; the 6th, Col. Ames, on the left. Col. Holmes' small brigade formed the 2d line.

In this order the troops struggled through the swampy and tangled and almost impassable woods, the rebels shelling them furiously all the distance. As our line emerged irregularly from the woods the rebels threw canister with terrible effect. The 4th received their whole concentrated fire. Captain King was instantly killed, and Lieut. Brigham mortally wounded. The whole regiment suffered severely. Both wings were forced to retire, and remain in cover for a short time, until the lines could be reformed; but at the word, the right wing charged with exultant shouts up the slope and through the murderous fire.

The rebels fled in confusion to the woods in their rear, leaving one gun behind, which was instantly turned upon them by some of the negroes of Colonel Kiddoo's regiment, under the direction of private John Norton, Co. B, of the First District of Columbia Cavalry. The rebels at Baylor's farm opened fire at about six o'clock. By eight they were driven out.

This affair, although attended with heavy losses, gives the black troops confidence in themselves, and prepared them for a more terrible trial in the attack upon the strong line of rebel pits, redoubts and redans which run irregularly from the Appomattox up and along the crests of hills on several farms two miles from Petersburg. In this engagement Gen. Martindale's Division of the Eighteenth Corps, which suffered moderately in action, held the right of the line stretching along the pike and Mrs. Bessley's farm, on the right of the road.

Gen. Brooks' staunch division, with two brigades of Gen. Ames' Division, had the centre, assisted by Kautz's cavalry. Hinks' Division of colored troops held the left. Gen. Brooks' Division marched to some open pine woods, where they remained until the charge at the open space of about eight hundred yards. The colored troops were obliged to advance across an open field exposed the whole distance to a deadly fire, completely enfilading their two lines of battle, to a fire of two batteries directly in front, and to a cross fire from an intermediate battery. An hour was consumed in forming line of battle and advancing the first quarter of a mile. The men could move but a few rods before the rebels got range, when they were obliged to lie down and wait an opportunity. Soon they would rise, push forward a few rods further, and again lie down. At about half-past one they gained the designated locality, and then for five mortal hours lay exposed to the strain of constant apprehension from the ceaseless shelling. Old officers declare, while they have been under a more furious cannonading, it has been under the excitement of a charge, but that they were never subjected to a severer trial under fire, considering the time during which they were exposed, and the unavoidable inactivity, and add that there can be no severer test of soldiers, particularly for green troops, as were Duncan's entire brigade. That after a long strain upon their nerves they should be able to rise, more against such a formidable line of works, and carry them triumphantly, is irresistible proof that black troops can and will fight.

At half past six the charge was ordered. The first plan to advance in two lines of battle was changed, Gen. Smith deeming it madness to throw full lines against such strong redoubts. Half the first line was therefore sent forward as skirmishers, to be promptly supported if any advantage should be gained. As our batteries pushed on, our shatters on the right opened and were replied to by the rebels with equal vigor. After half an hour very heavy cannonading and musketry firing, a shout of victory, drowning all the other sounds, announced the fall of the works. Fighting was still partially to be heard for more than two miles along, arose from our troops as they gained and dashed into the works. These works were five formidable redoubts, half a mile and three quarters of a mile severally distant, on the other side and up a deep and difficult ravine, and in a very commanding position. Colonel Kiddoo's regiment formed an the hill in support of this general flank movement of the first line. The second line, consisting of the 5th and 6th regiments of Duncan's brigade, were swung around and moved against the front of the remaining works. The rebels awaited in front and flank, fought to the last moment, and then so precipitately withdrew that but few were captured.

It was now nine o'clock in the evening, and immediate pursuit was impossible. General Smith deemed it prudent to rest and await reinforcements. The second army corps, which had made a forced march, arrived two hours later. Gen. Smith showed his appreciation of the day's work by remarking it was one of the greatest of the war. He said: "It will make the old Army of the Potomac open its eyes wide." The earthworks so successfully carried are regarded as the most formidable the army has yet encountered during the present campaign.

The success has a peculiar value and significance from the thorough test it has given of the efficiency of the negro troops. Their losses were heavy in the thickest of the fight, and under the most trying circumstances, they never flinched. The old Army of the Potomac, so long prejudiced and so obstinately heretical on this subject, stand amazed, as they look at the works captured by the negroes, and are now loud and unreserved in their praise.

As near as I can make it out, Duncan's brigade above took six redoubts or redans, with their connecting rifle pits, and captured eight pieces of artillery. Gen. Smith, speaking of their conduct, said: "No nobler effort has been put forth to-day and no greater success achieved than that of the colored troops." From so valiant an officer this testimony is invaluable. Subjoined is his order of the day, just issued to this black corps commanded:

"The General Commanding desires to express to the command his appreciation of the soldierly qualities he has each displayed during the campaign of the last seventeen days.

Within that time they have been constantly called upon to undergo all the hardships of a soldier's life and be exposed to all its dangerous

a severe battle; and after the battle, watchful nights in the trenches gallantly taken from the enemy. The crowning point of the honor they are entitled to has been won since the morning of the 15th inst., when a series of earthworks on most commanding positions and of formidable strength has been carried, with all the guns and material of war of the enemy, including prisoners and colors. The works have all been held and the trophies remain in our hands. This victory is all the more in importance to us as the troops have never been regularly organized in camps, where time has been given them to learn the discipline necessary to a well organized corps de armee; but they have been hastily concentrated and suddenly summoned to take part in a trying campaign of our country's being. Such honor as they have won will remain imperishable. To the colored troops comprising the division of General Hinks, the General Commanding would call the attention of his command with the veterans of the 18th corps. They have stormed the works of the enemy, and carried them, taking guns and prisoners, and in the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers. By command of

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH.

[Signed.] WM. RUSSELL, Jr., Ass't. Adj't. Gen.
[Official.] SALON A. CARTER, Captain and A. A. G.

In the course of the night of the 15th, the second corps occupied the works that had been captured earlier in the day, relieving General Hinks' colored Division, which encamped in the rear. On the evening of the 16th, the second corps had a spirited fight, Barlow on the left and Barney in the centre. Gen. Smith's Corps held the right, but took slight part in the engagement. Our successes were positive, but not very important. When the firing ceased, our lines in the centre had established themselves in advance of the position occupied in the afternoon. Col. Bell's brigade of the 18th Corps was swung around to support the centre.

JUNE 18th, 8 a. m.—To-day the Ninth Corps relieved Gen. Barlow on the left. Late in the evening the rebels made a futile attempt to dislodge them from their positions. The fight was a severe one while it lasted, and the repulse was complete. This morning the Ninth Corps assumed the offensive, carried a portion of the second line of the rebel works, and took five hundred prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Chicago Convention Not Postponed.

The Three Hundred Dollar Clause.

SENATE REFUSES TO REPEAL IT.

THE CONFERENCE ON TAX BILL

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Committee have decided not to postpone the Chicago Convention.

Repeal of Commutation Clause Defeated.

At the evening session, the Senate struck out the first section of the bill repealing the three hundred dollar clause of the enrollment law, by a vote of 21 to 18. The yeas were, Buckalew, Carlisle, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foote, Foster, Harris, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McDougal, Morrill, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Wiley and Wilson. The nays were, Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Lane, of Kansas, Lane, of Indiana, Morgan, Nesmith, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck and Turnbull. So the Senate refused to repeal the commutation clause.

This vote left the bill with eight sections remaining, the principal one of which provided that future drafts should not be for more than one year. A motion to table the whole subject, in order to kill the bill, was lost by 18 to 24. A motion to postpone indefinitely was also refused, and after debate the bill with proposed amendments was recommitted to the Military Committee. Among the absentees were Doolittle, Henderson, Howard, Pomeroy, Wade and Wilkinson, most of whom are known or supposed to be in favor of the repeal. The indications are, however, that if the vote of the Senate should be reconsidered the House will vote against the repeal.

The Conference on Tax Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill had a protracted session to-day, but passed over most of the important sections in the controversy, including that fixing rates on distilled spirits. The disagreement upon the sections concerning the machinery of the bill were reconsidered by providing for the continuance of the present system, under which all money is paid into the Treasury. They do not go right off through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, instead of directly as proposed by the Senate amendment.

The Duty on Wines.

The Committee on Internal Revenue have decided that wines don't fall within the scope of the section of the act of March imposing forty cents duty on imported spirits on hand, made from grain or other substance.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN

DANISH AFFAIRS.

Extension of the Armistice.

CAPE RACE, June 20.—The North American from Liverpool on the 9th inst., and London-derry on the 10th, passed here yesterday. It is reported that the Germans assent to a fortnight's extension of the armistice.

Cotton is quiet. There was a partial advance of 1/d, for American. Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Provisions are quiet and steady.

LATER.—The cotton market is dull and declined 1/d per lb. Consols closed at 90 to 90 5-8.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Cotton advanced 1/d for American, and declined 1/d for common qualities; closing quiet for Middling Orleans at 28½. Breadstuffs dull and downward. Wheat easier. Illinois Central shares 32@30. Erie, 53@55.

In the House of Commons the question of Federal recruiting in Ireland was being debated, and the tremendous frauds practiced against it. Earl Russell complained of the non-attention by the Washington Government to the representations made on the subject by Lord Lyons.

The Conference has been extended to the 26th of June. No advance has been made in the settlement of existing difficulties, and it is feared hostilities will be resumed between the Danes and Germans.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Circulation.

Official from Secretary Chase.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The Assistant Treasurer this afternoon received from the Secretary of the Treasury the following important statement of the public debt and circulation:

The amount of debt, including all legal tender notes and unpaid requisitions, is $1,719,495,168 88; amount of interest-bearing legal tender notes withdrawn $50,000,000; amount of ordinary legal tender notes withdrawn and placed in re-issue, $17,258,872; showing a reduction at present of legal tender notes of circulation of $56,149,572. This statement shows the actual present state of the debt and circulation. Of course it will be necessary to replace a portion of the five per cent. legal tender with compound interest of six per cent.

[Signed,] S. P. CHASE.

Mr. Cisco states, says the *Commercial*, he has personal assurances from the Secretary of the Treasury that it is not the purpose of Mr. Chase to issue an amount of the compound interest of six per cent. equivalent to the amount of legal tenders thus retired, but to contract their circulation as much as possible and to regulate future issues of currency by the strictest necessity. There are the highest official assurances that these are Mr. Chase's future intentions.

FROM CAIRO.

Burning of the Steamer Progress.

Nearly 1,000 Bales Cotton Destroyed.

CAIRO, June 20.

The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans on the 16th, last arrived. The steamer Progress was burned to the water's edge, at Dead Man's Bend, Mississippi river, on the evening of the 9th. She sank in ten feet water. She had on board composing 1,339 bales, 500 of which may be saved. The cotton was marked in the Burke & Co. cotton yard, New Orleans, and in the Lamb & Co. cotton room. No lives were lost.

Cotton is quiet and active, but offerings small; middling $1 07@1 08; lower middling $1 03@1 05. There is a good inquiry for sugar and molasses, with but little offering.

Three buildings were blown down in Cairo this afternoon during a severe rain and wind storm. One man was killed, being crushed in the ruins.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

SITUATION AT PETERSBURG.

Severe Fighting.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded 8,000

1,200 Rebels and 21 Guns Captured.

Reported Disaster to Gen. Burnside.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 18th, VIA BALTIMORE, June 20th.

In all twenty-one pieces of artillery have been captured from the enemy in our assaults on the works at Petersburg, beside a large number of prisoners. When the enemy withdrew his forces in front of General Butler to reinforce Petersburg, General Butler immediately sent out a force under Generals Terry and Turner, which succeeded in destroying an important bridge and four miles of railroad track near Walthall Junction. Early's, late Longstreet's, Corps crossed the James River near Drury's Bluff in strong force, and was seen coming down the Petersburg turnpike as Gen. Butler's forces entered their works. Last evening the dispatch steamer Amanda Winans, while passing Wilcox's wharf, was fired into from the north side of the James river by a rebel battery. Ten shots were fired at her, one of which passed through her hull near the water line. No one was injured. The James river is blockaded a few miles below Drury's Bluff to prevent a surprise from the rebel rams.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 18th, 1864

General Pierce was wounded while gallantly leading his brigade in a charge. General Martindale on the right attacked the enemy and succeeded in advancing his line and taking a few prisoners. His loss is reported at about 500. The 5th Corps did not lose heavily in their advance in the morning, but their loss was considerable in the afternoon in their attack on the left. Our losses during the past two days will reach 8,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy at some points was greater than ours, they being generally behind their entrenchments were led so much exposed, and of course they suffered less, on the whole. All the prisoners taken so far, some 1,200, of whom about 200 came in yesterday, represent themselves as being in Beauregard's army. It is not believed that such a resistance could be made without his presence and the aid of his troops.

There is no reliable news from Gen. Butler up to the present time, 9 A. M.

Gen. Ingalls has been designated Chief Quartermaster of the combined armies of this vicinity, to be stationed at City Point with General Grant.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Commercial* says a private dispatch from Washington states that the enemy yesterday captured an entire division from Gen. Burnside.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1864.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee to prohibit inter-State slave trade.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved the appointment of two commissioners on Internal Revenue and one on Banks and Banking.

Mr. RICE moved that the Judiciary Committee report the bill to repeal the act compelling street cars to run on Sunday. The House said the Senate had not yet acted on the bill. On motion of Mr. Cox, the subject was laid on the table, by a vote of 90 to 55.

The Committee on Elections reported that John G. Scott was entitled to retain his seat for the 2d district of Missouri. Laid over for the present.

The bill providing that in granting lands to aid in constructing railroads, and for other purposes, mineral lands are to be exempted and reserved to the United States, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, delegate from Utah, the Committee of Post Offices and Roads was instructed to inquire into the expediency of the repealing of so much of the existing law as prohibits the carrying of newspapers and other printed matter in the overland mail.

Mr. ROSS, of Ill., offered a resolution that all persons not in the military and naval service, who have been arrested and imprisoned without process of law, and released on bail, are entitled to the same pay and mileage for being deprived of their liberty, as members of Congress, and that the Committee of Claims are hereby instructed to report a bill at an early day for that purpose. A debate arising, the resolution went over.

Mr. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Illinois, offered a resolution, that, in the opinion of the House, all permits issued to a person or persons allowing them to trade within the limits of any State now or heretofore in rebellion shall cease and be revoked, and no more issued. The House seconded the previous question on its passage, by 95 yeas to 39 nays. And then the previous question was seconded was reconsidered by 10 majority.

Mr. FENTON moved to refer the resolution to the Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, pending which the morning hour expired, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government. Various amendments were made, including one providing for a marble floor in the Hall of Representatives, and suitable structures and railings, which is set apart for Saturday. The President is authorized to invite all the States to furnish marble or stone statues not exceeding two from each State, of citizens most illustrious for their military or civil services. The House took a recess till 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for certain miscellaneous expenses, the consideration of which was postponed until Thursday.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution that the two Houses, being unable to agree with respect to the time of adjournment, the President be requested to adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, that time not extending beyond the first Monday of December next.

Mr. STEVENS objected.

Mr. ASHLEY asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that when the inhabitants of any State rebellious against the United States, in relation by a proclamation of the President, by force and by virtue of the act of July, 1861, they shall be incapable of casting any vote for President or Vice President, or for Senators or representatives until said insurrection is suspended or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws. Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, made a report from the Judiciary Committee in the case of Mr. Yeakum, concluding as follows: "It appears from the facts reported that the proceedings in the case of Yeakum were regular; that his imprisonment was legal, and that the Supreme Court which tried him; that no pardon was ever issued to him, and that his continued confinement is in conformity with the sentence pronounced against him by the Court. The Committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject."

The House in Committee of the whole resumed, from the morning session, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses.

SENATE.—A message from the President was read, communicating letters and papers relative to Mexico. Also one containing a statement of Thos. Savage, Vice Consul General at Havana in regard to the Arguilla case.

Mr. POWELL, from the Committee on Printing, reported in relation to the publication of the Dictionary of Congress, prepared by Chas. Lawson for the use of the Senate, and it was passed.

After the evening was set apart for the consideration of the District of Columbia business.

A joint resolution for the relief of Cormick and Ramsay was taken up, debated and laid over.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill drafted by the Secretary of the Treasury authorizing the sales of custom houses, wharfs, dock and naval hospitals, and land on which they are located, where no longer needed, placing the proceeds thereof in the hands of the Treasury.

The bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents came up as unfinished business.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered the following amendment—that the rates of charges for public or private messages shall not exceed on said line the average usual rates in Europe and America for the same service, or such rates as shall be ascertained or fixed by a convention between Russia and the United States. The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money was called up by Mr. Wilson, the question being in disagreement to the amendment as follows: Every person who shall be drafted and serve honorably for the period of one year, shall receive a bounty of $100 and an honorable discharge, and a similar bounty proportionate to his term of service for a less period. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROWN offered the following as an additional section: And be it further enacted, That in any draft which may hereafter take place, all Indian tribes with whom treaties have been made by the United States, who are receiving annuities from the government, shall be required to furnish their quota of men, and that the duties of enrollment and ascertaining the approximate number of said tribes shall, whenever the same is necessary, be performed by the Indian Agents, as a part of their appropriate duty, without further compensation, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Adjutant General, and in the event of any tribe receiving annuities as aforesaid shall refuse or fail to furnish its required quota, then and in that event, the whole of said annuities, or such part as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem adequate to secure substitutes, shall be withheld from the annuity payments provided to be made in the Treasury, with the commutation fund heretofore paid for a like purpose, and provided further that the force thus raised may be employed by the Government for the purpose of maintaining peace and protection from hostile incursions of the Indians in the territories, and of relieving such troops as are now engaged in that duty.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Bills Signed by the President.

THE GOLD BILL A LAW.

COASTING TRADE REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The President has approved and signed the bill regulating the coasting trade, by which it is provided that any boat, sloop or other vessel of the United States may, during the season of open navigation, on our northern, northwestern and northeastern frontiers, otherwise than by sea, shall be enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade; and such vessels, which enrolment and license shall authorize them to be engaged either in the coasting or foreign trade on these frontiers. They are in every other respect liable to the rules, regulations and penalties now in force in relation to registered and licensed vessels.

The President has also approved and signed the act to prohibit certain sales of gold and foreign exchange, commonly called the Gold bill, and also the bill providing that all goods, wares and merchandise in the public stores and warehouses on which the duties were unpaid, and which shall have been in bond for more than one year and less than three years, may be transferred for consumption and bonds cancelled at any time before Sept. 1st, next, on payment of duties and charges according to the law in force at the time the goods shall be withdrawn.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.

MONEY—Steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling selling at 110. Gold active and firmer firmer, opening at 147, advancing to 148¾, declining to 147¾, and closing quiet at 148¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm. United States Sixes 1881 Coupons, 112½; 5-20 Coupons, 105¾@106.

Stocks steady.

U. S. 1 year cer.....	98¼	Hudson.....	142
U. S. 6's cer.....	85¼	Reading.....	140¾
Canton.....	39½	Mich. Central.....	119¾
A. & T. H. pref'd...	79¾	Mich. Southern.....	77¾
Pacific Mail.....	265	Nor. West. pref'd..	89¾
N. Y. Central.....	163½	Toledo.....	149½
Erie.....	113	Rhode Island.....	112
Erie pref'd.....	110¾		

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 20.

Increase in loans, $837,761; decrease in specie, $1,125,413; decrease in circulation, $9,036; decrease in deposits, $3,091,481.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.

COTTON quiet and without decided change for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR 5c@10c better, and more doing at $8 25@8 35 for extra State; $8 60@8 75 for extra R. H. O., and $8 80@9 25 for trade brands—the market closing quiet, and holders a little more disposed to realize.

WHISKY active and firmer; $1 49@1 51½ for State; $1 51@1 54 for Western.

WHEAT 3@4c better, and rather more doing: $1 82@1 90 for white Genesee; $1 67@1 90 for Milwaukee Club; $1 93@1 98 for winter red Western; included in the sales are unsound spring at $1 78@1 80—the market closing dull and nearly no firmer.

CORN a shade firmer; $1 46 for mixed Western; $1 43½@1 45 for unsound.

OATS more active; 91c for Western, including Western, in store, at 89c.

WOOL firmer, with more inquiry.

PETROLEUM very quiet; 46c for crude, and 68c for refined in bond.

PORK—Excited, and New Mess advanced $1,25@ bbl. Other kinds more or less nominal at $30,00@36,50 for New Mess; $35,00@36,50 for Prime, closing at the latter price; $30,00@31,50 for Old and New Prime; $37,00@37,50 for Prime Mess.

BEEF—Firmer at $9@13 for Country Mess; $18,00@21,50 for repacked Mess; $23,00@25,50 for Extra Mess. Prime Mess quiet and nominally unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Firmer at 12@12¼c.

SHOULDERS—Sales at 15@15½c.

BACON SIDES—Dull and nominal.

LARD—Steady at 16@16½c; also 500 lbs, buyer's option, at 17½c.

BUTTER—Very firm at 25@31c, and 30@38c for State.

CHEESE—Firm demand at 10@c for common to prime.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

FLOUR—Active at $8 37½@8 50.

WHEAT—Active and advancing; white, $2 14; red, $1 95.

OATS—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Advancing irregular.

PROVISIONS—Excited.

LARD—Buoyant.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 47@1 50.

CATTLE MARKET—Very firm and declined 2c; sales at $17 50@18; fair to good, $15@16; common, $12@14. Sheep dull and lower, at 5@7½c. Cows dull at $20@30. Hogs dull at $21@23.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

FLOUR—Quiet; Howard street superfine $7 87½@8 00.

WHEAT—Active and firm; Kentucky $1 12.

CORN—Advancing; white $1 46@1 48.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 47@1 48.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 20.

FLOUR—Firmer, opening with a fair demand, and closing quiet.

WHEAT—1@2c better; No. 1 Milwaukie spring, 81 arrival, delivered free to boats, at $1 75; No. 2 do, $1 70; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 68.

CORN—No. 2 to arrive at $1 30.

OATS—Inactive and nominal; held at 83¼@84c.

Other Grains nominal.

WHISKY—2@3c better; sales at $1 47@1 50.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull, and unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 1,043 bbls; wheat, 57,344 bush; corn, 34,038 bush; oats, 34,000 bush; peas, 2,437 peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1,033 bbls; wheat, 78,578 bush; corn, 67,750 bush; oats, 85,400 bush.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 20th.

FLOUR—Firmer and generally held higher. Superfine held at $6 20 and extra at $7 10@7 15. But these rates are 10 cents above the views of buyers.

WHEAT—Firmer and in good demand at $1 50@1 60 for red. There were no sales of white.

CORN—In moderate demand at $1 05@1 10 for ear; $1 10@1 12 for shelled.

OATS—Quiet at 81@82c.

RYE—$1 30@1 40.

WHISKY—Excited and higher. Sales of 1,600 barrels at $1 45@1 46, closing buoyant at the latter rate.

LARD—Firm; held at $15 50@16 50. Sales of 400 barrels in the morning at $15.

BULK MEATS—In good demand. 100,000 lbs sold at 12½c, and 200,000 lbs, buyers at 13½c.

LARD—Sold at 15½c, but there were no sellers below 15½c at the close.

GROCERIES—Firm without change; a good jobbing business doing.

GOLD—203@?.

COTTON—300 bales, sold on government account to-day, brought $1 26 to $1 28. It was all inferior. Receipts of cotton to-day up to middling. It was taken by a Boston speculator.

From Sherman's Army.

THE SITUATION.

HANGING OF GUERRILLAS.

The Bluster of a Secession Coward.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.]

NASHVILLE, June 16.

The armies are in *statu quo*. On Saturday evening last, at five o'clock, a gentleman, in whom I can place the most implicit confidence, left Big Shanty, which was then and is now General Sherman's headquarters. He states that Johnston's front extended from Lost Mountain to a point on the railroad eight miles north of Marietta, and that Sherman was, at that time, facing him. Both armies are assuming an attitude of defiance, and neither is moving. A grape vine rumor announced a terrible battle on Sunday, but I am assured by those who positively know that there was not even a respectable skirmish on that day, nor has there been since.

I will not speculate on the future; the reader can take army maps and trace out the lines of the two armies, and draw his own conclusions as to where and when a fight will take place. I confess I am perfectly at a loss; I can reach no conclusion which will satisfy my own mind, and therefore feel entirely unable to satisfy those of the readers of the *Journal*.

GENERAL ROSSEAU AND THE GUERRILLAS.

General Rosseau's severity towards the guerrillas, is having decided effect in restoring order. Five of these pests of society are to be executed this afternoon, and others will follow to the scaffold speedily. I have it from the most positive sources that Gurly,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (a few doors from Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Gallery on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular cards de visite to colossal and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, evening. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

WILLIS FOLEY, Secretary.

Ingratitude to Vallandigham.

The Democratic party ought, but we fear it does not, feel a proper sense of the obligation under which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has placed it by his return from his banishment at this time. Most of all, should the party be grateful for the spirit of willingness which the exile manifests to undertake the direction of the party, at a time when not only zeal but wisdom is an essential imposed by the circumsances peculiar to the position it occupies. This willingness was shown in the manner he came to the work at Dayton, where, without waiting, he cut the red tape of party, took off his coat, and proceeded to lay out the campaign. It is true his programme presented himself most prominently in the foreground, and seemed to have some features of selfishness; but no democrat will make this the ground of serious complaint, since Mr. VALLANDIGHAM proposes nothing but martyrdom,—and martyrdom is the highest type of unselfishness and patriotic devotion! If it has indeed come to be true that the democratic party will not permit a man to be a martyr for its sake, then it has small claims on the great services which, through much tribulation, the exile has returned for the sole purpose of rendering.

We are sorry to know that there are Democrats who are disposed to be captious, and to interpose an objection to a proposition so reasonable as that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM be placed on the ticket for Vice Presidency. They cannot see that in asking only for the second he gives up the first position, to which he has so many claims, the poorest of which is superior to the best that can be urged in behalf of any other man. There is a degree of cruelty in this; for the delicate and sensitive nature of the exile is thereby made to feel the universality of ingratitude, and to realize that all his sufferings have not exempted him from its manifestation.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is the true leader of the Democratic party, and no Democrat not devoid of appreciation of eminent services, soundness of doctrine and peculiar fitness in every respect, will raise an objection to him, or to the honors which, in his quiet and patriotic devotion, he has selected for himself. It is even asserted that already have certain Democratic leaders been heard to indulge in regrets that he has returned, and to express the wish that he had remained in Canada. Not only this, but it has been intimated that certain members of the party have gone so far as to express the wish that the Government would arrest him and send him out of the country again. We suspect that these are the same impracticable, selfish leaders who have been heard to intimate that VALLANDIGHAM is a disturber of Democratic harmony, the promulgator of the doctrine detrimental to party unity, and that his nomination for Governor of Ohio was injurious to its prospects.

This class of Democrats are in the minority, and, in time, will be compelled to "come into the traces" in support of the exile for whom, seeing that no Democratic journal in this quarter said as much as a single word in him, we have interposed this feeble but well-meant plea.

THE GOVERNMENT AND VALLANDIGHAM.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says the return of VALLANDIGHAM to Ohio is the subject of universal comment there. "It is idle to deny," says the writer, "that his re-appearance in this country is somewhat embarrassing to the Government at this particular time. Thirty thousand three-months' men are at this moment absent from Ohio in the war. Nearly all of them are Republicans. Their absence from the State leaves the Government weak there in case of an attack. Yet every Republican in Congress, and almost every leading Republican in the country, demands that the dignity of the Government shall be sustained, and that VALLANDIGHAM shall once more be put beyond the lines or arrested and confined as a military prisoner. It is known that Mr. CHASE did not approve of Gen. BURNSIDE'S act in exiling VALLANDIGHAM, but he now says that if the Government means to assert its own power, it will inevitably fail as a penalty of its contempt. The President is not present to-day, but is expected to-night, when the subject will be immediately brought up in Cabinet meeting. It is possible that VALLANDIGHAM will not be molested at present, but he is sure to be arrested ere long. It is hinted that VALLANDIGHAM was pardoned by the President, but it is not true. The speech of the distinguished exile contradicts such a statement."

A GOLD AND SILVER MODEL.—A gold and silver model of the steamer Commonwealth, of the Stonington line of Sound boats to Boston, has just been completed and forwarded to the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair for exhibition. This is said to be one of the most beautiful models of the kind ever made. In its construction seventy-three ounces of gold were used, and two hundred and fifty-two ounces of silver; and skilled mechanics have been employed upon the work for six months, at an aggregate cost of six thousand five hundred dollars. The length of this model is thirty-one inches, and it is an exact copy of the steamer Commonwealth, made by measurement upon a diminished scale of three thirty-seconds of an inch to the foot. The workmanship is most elaborate. Not only the smoke stacks, flagstaffs and deck machinery are carefully copied, but the panels of the saloons, the window shades, and all the intricate and delicate handiwork which appears on the steamer, are accurately represented. This exquisite piece of workmanship is supplied with machinery and music, and will undoubtedly be one of the features of the Philadelphia Fair.

A BRIDGE AT OIL CITY.—The Oil City *Register*, in a late issue, discusses the subject of a bridge across the Allegheny river at that place. It argues that such a structure would be not only an accommodation, but would be of more benefit to the growth and prosperity of Oil City than anything else. The business men there are especially interested in the matter, for the oil and Oil Creek furnish a market for all the products of the farmer, equal to that of any other point in the country. The counties of Clarion, Jefferson, and a portion of Venango, are on that side of the river. There is no bridge across the Allegheny river nearer than Emlenton, which is seventeen miles distant. By building this bridge, the trade of these counties is secured. There is a charter in existence for a bridge, and books are now open for stock. It is estimated that it could be constructed for $75,000 to $100,000, which it is thought could be obtained in Oil City alone.

ARREST OF BOSTON MERCHANTS.—Two members of the firm of SMITH Brothers in Boston, hardware dealers, were sent to Fort Warren Friday, and their store, 102 Federal street, taken possession of by the authorities. This is the result of the deliberations of a Washington commission, who has been investigating naval contract proceedings in Boston. The members of the firm are charged with having defrauded the Government in the supplies furnished by them. Their contracts with the Government have amounted to from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

THE product of the Pacific Gold and Silver Mines, available for export from San Francisco, from the 1st of January, 1864, to the middle of May, amounts to $24,429,816 as against $18,695,755. The increase is full 33½ per cent., which rate, if carried through the whole year, will be $31,500,000 of the annual registered shipment from San Francisco, the largest ever known. The increase is materially assisted by the new process of Silver in the Washoe and other districts.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Great Central Fair—Extent of the Grounds—The Gothic Arch—2,000 Lady Attendants—The Goods—Emblems of Loyalty—Delaware and New Jersey—Dining Hall—Horticultural Hall—Collection of Birds—Grand Promenade—Art Department—Five Millions' Worth of Paintings on Exhibition—President Lincoln Compliments Pittsburgh on Her Loyalty.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1864.

I believe no one has sent you a sketch of the Great Central Fair now progressing in the city of Philadelphia. Since the closing of our own, I have spent two days in that city, and will attempt to notice some of the leading features of this magnificent affair. The first feeling that strikes one familiar with our own Fair, is the amazing extent of the grounds, and in fact all the arrangements of this concern. Logan Square, covered by the buildings, is about 600 feet square—say 100 feet larger each way than the Allegheny City Diamond, if the Market House and City Hall were taken away. The area covers very nearly nine acres of ground. Through the centre of this runs the Union Avenue, 540 feet in length, and surmounted by a Gothic arch, fifty feet high. This, of itself, is a wonderful specimen of architectural skill, and I am informed will be preserved entire—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having offered to buy it at cost and transport it to one part of their new depot in West Philadelphia. From the centre of this rises a mammoth flagstaff, two hundred and sixteen feet high, from top of which floats the American flag. The counters along the centre and sides of this magnificent avenue are loaded down with every conceivable description of goods and domestic wares and merchandize, and the number of pretty girls that are in waiting to attend upon customers cannot be less than two thousand. The magnificent display of emblems of loyalty and patriotism which fill up this arch have never been surpassed in this or any other country. In addition to this central avenue, there is another one, of equal length, one-half of which is appropriated to the states of New Jersey and Delaware, each constituting the representation of a Sanitary Bazaar in our Pittsburgh Fair.

The Dining Hall, on the south side of Union Avenue, and the Horticultural Department on the north are each magnificent circles of 190 feet in diameter, making fully three quarters of an acre of ground appropriated to each purpose. The arrangements of the Dining Hall were not quite so different from the Pittsburgh Fair, except that the attendence on the tables were done by domestics instead of our wives, daughters and sweethearts as in our own.

The Horticultural Department contained nothing at all equal to the careful, elaborate finish of our own Floral Hall. Its attractiveness was the vast extent and beautiful blend of all its arrangements. The green houses of Philadelphia have been emptied into this immense circle. The most ingenious contrivance existed, by which hundreds of jets of water served to cool the air, while the flowers kept it perfumed with the richest fragrance, and room was left for ten thousand bright eyes to enjoy the large promenading space which this department afforded.

To a person having a taste for the fine arts, the Art Department was the great attraction of this exhibition. The room appointed to the arts was 500 feet long, lighted from above, by which near 1200 feet of wall was allowed for the exhibition of pictures, while the center was allotted to statuary, models, &c. Every gallery in the Atlantic cities has been ransacked to send their choicest treasures to this Department.

The Committee having it in charge never hesitated to give bond to any amount demanded to insure the return of any particularly valuable painting.

One very small one was shown us valued at $4,000, and which a member of the committee gave his bond for to that amount to insure its safe return. We are no connoisseur in these matters, but suppose the estimate we heard is about correct, that five millions of dollars would not buy the Art Department of the Philadelphia Fair. There has been for some years a furor on the subject of the arts in the eastern cities, and choice specimens command almost fabulous prices.

We would recommend any of your readers fond of sight seeing to visit this fair. It is not likely to close before the 4th of July.

The cost of admittance to the various departments is about the same as our own, a stranger may pass through with very little expenditure, though if disposed to bleed freely, a few hundreds or even thousands could be disposed of.

I was so fortunate as to meet President Lincoln at the Fair. He exhibited quite an anxiety to know the results of the Pittsburgh Fair, said he, "I have had no fears of the result with you-your people are so pre-eminently loyal that I have never found them wanting in any thing partaking to the putting down of this rebellion." In fact, this mere inference was drawn by every one I met—they all expected our Pittsburgh Fair to be a success from the well known character of our people. It is an ingreeable incident in traveling these times to find Pittsburgh's loyalty every where recognized as much above par as gold is above greenback. Our fair is every where recognised as a pre-eminent success. Of course we are not expected to compete in financial results with New York and Philadelphia. B.

The Slavery Party.

We are aware that many Democrats personally are opposed to slavery and sympathize fully with the spirit of the day, in favor of its extirpation from the Republic; nevertheless, the uniform action of the party has been such that the institution has found in the so-called Democracy its best and only supporters and hope. We need not review the legislation of the country to prove this. No intelligent reader will be at a loss as to what passages in the political history of our country to refer, for the evidence. Our pres nt purpose is to draw attention to the lack of sympathy for Democratic devotion to the institution or slavery.

We mean the fact that the entire body of Democratic members of Congress present when the vote was taken, with the exception of four members, voted against the Constitutional amendment, which was nothing more or less than a submission to the people of the question of slavery or no slavery. It was by Democratic votes that the amendment was defeated and slavery given a new lease. It will be remembered that the people were denied the opportunity, which, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution itself, it was proposed to give them, to vote on the question, "Such," says the Washington *Chronicle*, "is the tyranny of a party at one time the champion of liberty—which, ten years ago, seized upon every occasion to manifest its sympathies with the down-trodden, and which has talked of Democratic principles as if they belonged to it alone. It is only when slavery comes to be removed; it is only when the cause of the negro is to be buried out of sight; it is only when the great crime of our age is to be destroyed, that they show their real character, and place themselves as a barrier between constitutional liberty and the heaven-defying system of slavery. Such is the Democracy of to-day.

This vote raises an issue which will enter into the ensuing canvass—an issue so clearly defined that one is disposed to wonder that the leaders of the party even permitted it to be made up.

A GREAT CHEESE REGION.—As a convention held at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., representatives were present from sixty-four cheese factories which *employed* 33 firms. Of these cheese factories, 34 were in Oneida county. The others were in Herkimer, Chantangue and Courtland counties. The largest of these factories is that of Kenney & Frayer, Courtland county, which has 1,600 cows, and the New Woodstock, which has 1,200. There were nine private dairies represented which have together 416 cows. The system of manufacturing cheese upon a combined plan, and on a large scale, is one of recent origin, and this list shows how it has absorbed the daily interest of that region.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—There has just been issued from the government office, a volume of over two hundred and fifty pages, giving the receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year of ten months, ending June 30, 1863. These details are very interesting to those who wish to learn the sources from which this revenue is obtained. The entire assessments in the loyal States for the first twelve months ending August 31, 1863, was $86,915,549 98, of which $7,365,161 09 was collected at that time. New York paid $17,220,718, Pennsylvania $9,819,-845, Massachusetts $8,419,975, Ohio $6,007,221 22.

The total amount from *ad valorem* duties was $14,074,941. The amount from licenses was $6,-858,857. Specific duties $13,886,693. From banks $1 9 0,928.

The excise on distilled spirits from September 1, 1862, to December 1, 1863, was $6,550,336 50. Illinois paid 30 per cent., while 23 per cent., New York 21 per cent., Pennsylvania 9½ per cent.

The amount of income tax assessed for 1862 was $15,515,359 64. Pennsylvania paid $1,760 014, New York $1,326,907, Massachusetts, $1,638,617, Ohio $1,006 09.

GEN. BUTLER'S BOTTLE.—Beauregard is said by richmond papers, to have said that he had got Butler in a bottle of which he held the cork. We have heard the joke repeated in loyal circles here.

When Gen. Butler heard it, he is said to have said "It is a bottle with four necks." In fact he had his pontoon train floating in James river with bridge-heads ready built, by which he could build three bridges across James river when he choose,—for he, and not Beauregard, held its northern bank. He has other bridgeheads ready built by which he crosses the Appomattox when his cavalry ride into Petersburg,—for he, and not Beauregard, holds its southern shore. At Bermuda Hundred, five miles behind him, he has a landing place arranged for an army, with some prescience, apparently, on somebody's part, that by this route Grant might work to enter Richmond.

Grant is now entering the bottle by two of its necks. what will become of Beauregard's cork will soon be seen.

CANNING FRUIT.—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that in these times of high prices, many fruits can be preserved with little or no sugar. Currants, gooseberries, cherries, peaches and pairs, require no sugar to preserve them. Raspberries and blackberries do not require more than four ounces of sugar to a pound of fruit, and strawberries but little more. We have now the different kinds nearly as fresh and good as when first gathered. Put them up the same way as if you used the usual quantity of sugar—that is, expel the cold air by heating the fruits after it is placed in jars, by setting the jars in cold water which is heat to boiling. The jars that we use are Mason's self-sealing, with zinc covers, which can be screwed on before the jar is removed from the water. We have never lost a jar of fruit put up in them.

General Intelligence.

"Do you suppose that you can do the landlord in the 'Lady of Lyons?'" said a manager to a seedy actor in quest of an engagement. "I should think I might," was the reply, "I have *done* a great many landlords."

The Norfolk *New Regime* says that a rebel citizen, who left Richmond on Tuesday last and came into our lines, reports that the capture of Staunton by Gen. Hunter, has caused great uneasiness among the citizens at the rebel capital. Business in Richmond is at a stand still, most of the stores being closed. Many of the citizens not liable to military duty are fleeing from the place, and there are no soldiers there except those guarding the military prisons. Every one seems disheartened, and a perfect gloom hangs over the place.

The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, still live in North Carolina, in comfort, with their families, and without the least fear of the draft. It is said that one is a rebel and the other a Union man, but we do not believe this. It is certain, however, that they both go to the same church.

England imported a hundred million eggs in the last four months, against eighty million in the same time last year. In the single month of April she imported 42,650,000 eggs, while the number in April, 1863, was 28,540,000 only.

The late Abraham Carmack, Esq., of Monongahela City, father of Jeremiah Carmack, the gentlemanly Clerk of the steamer Telegraph, had a strange partiality for names terminating in "iah." His boys he called Josiah, Zachariah, Hezekiah, Zaphaniah, Jeremiah and Amariah. His girls, Savannah, Mariah, Sophiah, Keziah and Obediah. Now poor Mr. Carmack all had'nt another son to call "Obediah." As it was, however, he did the world good service, leaving a family of sterling worth, intelligence and usefulness.

Caterpillar nests can be permanently and easily destroyed by firing a gun, charged with loose powder, and not wadded, into them. The muzzle should be held two or three feet from the worm's nest. No injury is done the tree, and the effect is complete.

The annual meeting of the Pioneers of Western New York was held at Rochester on Monday. A large number of veteran settlers were present. The necrological record contained the deaths of fourteen pioneers. Most of the time was spent in social conversation. Gen. W. H. Adams, of Bloomfield, Ontario county, gave an account of his experience. He came thither in 1793. Most of the early settlers were veterans who had served under Gen. Washington. Over one-third were old Revolutionary soldiers, principally from New England. A dinner at the Chilton House concluded the exercises.

A snow storm on Mount Washington last Sunday overtook a party engaged in examining the carriage road with a view to repairs. They found shelter in one of the houses on the mountain, as the storm was so severe that it was impossible to remain exposed to its fury. The snow was six inches deep on the summit Monday morning. The carriage road up Mount Washington, says the Boston *Transcript*, will require very extensive repairs, as in its original construction, sufficient allowance was not made for the vast volumes of water which pour over the mountain sides above the range of vegetation, and numerous large culverts will be necessary to prevent the annual washing of the road bed.

Coal water and a little oil, are all that the steam engine, with its bowels of iron and heart of fire needs to enable it to go on working night and day, without rest or sleep.

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From the Oil Regions.

From the Oil City Register.

THE A. BUCHANAN FARM.—This farm which is among the oldest and best producing ones in the Pennsylvania Oil region, is located on the Cherry run road, some miles above Oil City. Mitchell, Brown & Co., own a land interest in the farm. Cherry run passes through this farm. Quite a number of new wells have lately been put down on this place, and the result so far, has been most gratifying to the operators. Twelve wells are pumping, and produce in the aggregate, 450 barrels of oil per day. Taylor, Abbott & Co., have now got down 50 feet per day, struck a good show of oil at the depth of 105 f et. The present depth of the well is between two and three hundred feet. This third sandrock not having been reached as yet. We give below the list of wells:

Shaft well, stock company, 50 bbls per day; Potter well, 50 bbls; Good & Gibbs, 25 bbls; Beach, Gillett & Co.'s well, month of Cherry Run, 40 bbls; Nusbaum & Co., 26 bbls. Taylor, Abbott & Co., new well, 40 bbls; Thornburn and Phillips, 30 bbls; Shreves well, 15 bbls; Hays and Brown, 40 bbls; Taylor, Rockwell & Co.'s well, 50 bbls.

OIL IN THE HILLS.—It has been the custom, heretofore, to bore oil wells on the flats forming the valley of Oil Creek, or upon the edges of the bluffs adjoining. This was done for the reason that oil was not supposed to exist in any other locality. From recent developments, it would appear that Petroleum exists beneath the base of the hills along the valleys, and consequently proves that not so much difference exists in regard to locating wells, it merely being a question of depth. Upon the top of the bluff farming a portion of the Story Farm, is located a well. At the depth of 280 feet the operator struck a fine vein of gas and oil. This depth we should think will reach the level of the flat. The parties are boring still deeper.

Upon the upper end of the Tarr Farm is another well bored upon the top of the bluff. This well was struck about 400 feet in depth. It is said that there was a good show of oil all the way down. This well is, or was, pumping when we saw it a few days since, twenty barrels per day. Mr. Eli Hughes, and others of the Tarr Farm, own the working interest of this well.

The existence of oil in these two wells indicate that there are deposits of oil in the hillsides of the hills themselves, above the mean level of the valleys. Whether in paying quantities, testing can only prove. But even these two discoveries, should they prove to be good, warrant investigation upon the part of oil operators.

BLOOD FARM.—Mr. H. O. Filkins has sold his new well, including his fee interest in C. J. Lloyd & Co.'s tract, on the Blood Farm, for $100,000. This makes the sum total paid for the five acres sold by C. J. Lloyd & Co., $300,000. This well when sold, was producing about 100 barrels per day. We learn that it has increased within the past few days to 170 barrel per diem. Few men have had a more trying experience than has H. O. Filkins in developing oil wells. Having previously had ample experience in boring for salt water, his operations have been conducted upon strictly practical principles. For nearly three years he has labored faithfully to prove these principles, and his efforts have been crowned with success. His first well yielded 500 barrels per day when first struck. The last one, bored in the immediate vicinity of this produces the amount stated above. C. J. Lloyd & Co. have sold their interest, in all consisting of five acres, on the Blood Farm, to a New York Company, for $300,000.

SUMNER, TITUS & LLOYD WELL.—On Saturday last, while on the Widow McClintock Farm, we tarried a brief space at the Sumner, Titus & Lloyd Well, which is one of the interests that were sold. This well is in close proximity to the Hammond, and other good wells. The workmen were engaged in testing this well, and it gave a good show of oil and gas. Judging from the locality, we see no reason why this well should not prove as good as any on the farm. Dan Flynn of Monongahela City are enterprising men, and we are glad to have them interested in the development of our oil territory. Mr. Sumner is President. His good luck in realizing from a judicious investment, a handsome return, is a matter of congratulation to his numerous friends.

STORY FARM.—Mr. A. C. Scott, of Westchester county, New York, has become connected with the Crystal Oil Works, on the Story Farm. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of A. Crane & Co.

A NEW OIL WELL.—A new oil well has been started in Oil City, by Mr. Wm. Phillips, formerly of the firm of Phillips, Frew & Co. Good fortune always seems to attend this gentleman's operations. In the matter of sinking wells we are not aware that he has bored a single unproductive one. His last strike was on a location on the flat of the river, just at the mouth of the creek, and immediately in the rear of the Petroleum House. He bought an abandoned well, cleaned out several sets of tools that had become fast therein, put up pumping apparatus, and set it going. The well commenced pumping on Thursday last, at the rate of about two barrels per hour. It has since increased to about ten barrels per day with a good quantity of gas, and bids fair to become a twenty barrel well. The landing interest of this well belongs to Wm. L. Lay & Co., who own three acres, running from Ferry street to the Petroleum House, bounded on one side by Main street, and on the other by the mouth of the creek. This tract is well situated for oil purposes, though it is now the centre of business for the city. The Petroleum House stands on this property, as well as many other buildings. The Linden well, which has been flowing twenty barrels per day for nearly three years, is just above the new well, and if the new well Glyde & Co., just adjoining. If the well should increase, or another one be struck of greater capacity, we entertain apprehensions that the present site of Oil City will soon be taken for oil wells. That the whole of the flat on which the city now is will, in the course of time, be so used, we don't entertain a doubt. Nearly all the wells bored upon it have produced oil. If we knew a place that would be safe from the encroachments of these "oil smellers" to build a city upon, we would suggest it. But as oil has been found in the hills as well as in the valleys, we are at a loss, and willingly await events. But at any rate, it will be a nice thing for many of our neighbors who own real estate here, to have it developed, and prove productive.

The visitor to Oil City, a few years hence need not be surprised to see the tops of the derricks through the roofs of the houses, and be entertained with a view of a flowing well every few rods. An oil well will be as common an appendage to a house as a kitchen. And we don't wish to alarm any of our fellow citizens, or cause them to remove their present dwellings for the purpose of boring for oil, we will cease to anticipate, and "shut off" such gaseous ideas.

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

Rebel Attempt to Capture Two Blockaders Frustrated by a Storm—About Sixty of them Drowned—Capture of Ten Rebel Boats—Some of the Party Escaped Upon Floats, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

U. S. S. HENDRICKS HUDSON,
E. G. B. SQUADRON, KEY WEST Fla.,

The following is a brief delineation of the unsuccessful attempt to capture a number of our blockading vessels on the Gulf coast. The plan was a bold, audacious one, and perhaps will prove of some interest to our loyal people.

It was after a fruitless cruise of thirty-two days that we again dropped anchor in the harbor of Key West, with the intention of remaining at least three weeks. It was the old story—machinery out of order; boilers in want of repair, needing, what is technically called by the engineers, soft patches. I have asked the question, would not hard ones suit the case better? but in reply was politely referred to King's engineering. So much for ignorance and curiosity. But now to business. Yet it was hard taking our minds up for a good long resting spell, and relieved from that eternal rolling and pitching which the Gulf has become so celebrated for, when in the midst of our congratulations an order was issued and sent from headquarters to instantly coal up with the greatest dispatch, completely obscured the moon, thereby making objects invisible to the casual glance of a lookout. Now, reader, you know the power which controls both wind and waves, and holds the destiny of nations in his hands, saw proper to cause a storm to sweep its destruction over this Atlantic ocean, which now proved to lessen by one half the distance of the route to be accomplished, the storm king outwitted the frail boats and spent its fury around the Florida Reefs. This third sandrock not having been reached as yet.

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Catterpillar nests can be permanently and easily destroyed by firing a gun, charged with loose powder, and not wadded, into them. The muzzle should be held two or three feet from the worm's nest. No injury is done the tree, and the effect is complete.

The annual meeting of the Pioneers of Western New York was held at Rochester on Monday. A large number of veteran settlers were present. The necrological record contained the deaths of fourteen pioneers. Most of the time was spent in social conversation. Gen. W. H. Adams, of Bloomfield, Ontario county, gave an account of his experience. He came thither in 1793. Most of the early settlers were veterans who had served under Gen. Washington. Over one-third were old Revolutionary soldiers, principally from New England. A dinner at the Chilton House concluded the exercises.

A snow storm on Mount Washington last Sunday overtook a party engaged in examining the carriage road with a view to repairs. They found shelter in one of the houses on the mountain, as the storm was so severe that it was impossible to remain exposed to its fury. The snow was six inches deep on the summit Monday morning. The carriage road up Mount Washington, says the Boston *Transcript*, will require very extensive repairs, as in its original construction, sufficient allowance was not made for the vast volumes of water which pour over the mountain sides above the range of vegetation, and numerous large culverts will be necessary to prevent the annual washing of the road bed.

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ENGLAND'S POOR.—A letter from England says:

Individuals and nations are sharp-sighted to the faults of others. Lord Shaftesbury last night made a statement about chimney-sweeps in England, that would shake Exeter Hall to its foundations, if it was made about America or Italy. The law of an act of Parliament absolutely prohibiting the employment of chimney-boys, they are still employed by hundreds, and not only that, but bought and sold regularly in the market. The Duke of Monmouth some years ago in Liverpool. In all the large towns of England children can be bought for a mere trifle, and the landlows, and few cares what ever becomes of them.

There is a market for little girls in Bethnal green, in the eastern part of London, every Wednesday, where they are sold as regularly as donkeys at Smithfield. What becomes of them, goodness knows. Their miserable parents are relieved of their support, and get something for keeping them, at the time, from starvation, if it is not spent at the gin shop. But what can you expect in a district like Bethnal-green and Spitalsfields, with vast populations on the verge of pauperism, and frequent cases of starvation? Such poverty degrades and embrutes its victim.

I do not know how the case is to-day, but a few years ago the manufacturers of the North of England used to gather children from the poor-houses all over England, and work them up as omnibus lines work horses. The guardians were happy of course, to get rid of pauper children, who were bound out as apprentices, with whatever formalities were required, and like ships lost at sea, were never heard of more. Lord Shaftesbury probably attended to better purpose, in the act of Parliament passed for their benefit, but the case of the climbing boys shows that such acts are not always effectual.

It is very hard to break up settled habits or practices growing out of the conditions of a people by legislation. The progress of a people seem like a great battle, with its thousands of killed and wounded. England makes progress; there is no doubt of it. Emigration and the growth of her colonies has created a higher degree of prosperity at home, and new markets for manufactures, but the work of reform is still slow, and much misery remains.

EXPORT AND IMPORT.—The foreign trade of the port of New York, during the last week, has been less adverse to us than usual of late, yet it has been sufficiently unfavorable in its results to call for special notice. The total imports of foreign goods amounted to $5,088,852 against $2,012,142 same week last season. The export clearances of domestic produce amounted to $5,231,320 (exceeding in the aggregate all preceding weekly returns of the export trade of the port, and that of Feb. 10, 1863, which in value was up to $5,154,962,) against $2,426,588 same week in 1862. The export of specie was $1,537,000 against $555,000 same week last year. Thus reducing the imports of foreign goods (always entered at their foreign specie value) and the exports of specie, to currency, at the rate of 195 for gold, the excess of this week's foreign trade at this port alone, stands thus:

Total value of imports	$9,923,250
Total value of exports (produce and specie	8,238,470
Balance against the port	$1,684,780
Balance against the port (with gold at 199) last week	$4,762,288

City Intelligence.

Adjournment of the Grand Jury.

IMPORTANT PRESENTMENT.

What It Recommends and Condemns.

The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday, before doing which they submitted the following presentment to the Court, which, after some explanation from Judge Mellon in regard to the penalties under the liquor law, was ordered to be filed:

The Grand Inquest in and for the county of Allegheny, at the June term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, &c., having finished the labors assigned them, make the following presentment to the Court:

We have acted on two hundred and sixty-nine bills brought before us, of which forty-one were ignored, and in two hundred and twenty-eight cases true bills were found. Of the bills before us, one hundred and forty-three were cases of illegal liquor selling, and a large proportion of the remaining eighty-five are, directly or indirectly, traceable to the sale of intoxicating liquors contrary to laws now in force in this Commonwealth.

Our attention was called to this subject by the honorable Court at the commencement of the session, and we have given it due consideration. We are not, however, prepared to suggest any change in the law; on the contrary, we are of the opinion that a thorough and effective execution of the law as it is, according to its true spirit and intent, is all that is needed to remedy the evils so justly complained of by every observer. The law forbids, under severe penalties, the sale of intoxicating liquors to any one of known intemperate habits, or to any one who already has, or has also forbids granting license, in the city, to any one not having four separate bed rooms and eight hundred feet of bar room for the travelers; yet licenses are granted in nine cases out of ten, in the city at least, to persons who practically make no accommodations for lodging but places of resort for the purpose of drinking; and to obtain a meal, or a night's lodging, travelers would as soon think of stopping at a retail grocery or fruit store as at these places, kept open under a tavern licenses and when persons are convicted of violating the law, the necessary accompanying *minimum* sentence of "a fine of ten dollars and costs" proclaims in language too plain to be misunderstood that the violation of law is of little consequence. If the costs are paid, Laws, however wise, judicious and well calculated to be beneficial, avail but little, unless executed in spirit. The penalty must make the offender *feel* that their infraction is no trifling offense, and that they will be vindicated and enforced *in earnest* by those intrusted with their execution. A person convicted at every term of the court, pays, at the ordinary penalties, only about forty dollars a year more than the man who takes out a tavern license and pays, takes out his license, and probably saves three or four times that sum in rent.

The number of cases of a trifling character, yet involving a serious infringement of rights to be entirely overlooked, suggests the necessity of a simpler method of settlement than by the present mode of signals. If the legislature would pass a law giving authority to two justices to hold a court once a month with a jury of three or more qualified citizens, and have specifications of necessary witnesses and safeguards, much of the time or the court and expense to the county might be saved. The attention of our legislature is respectfully called to this subject.

We have visited the jail, and feel gratified to be able to express our entire satisfaction with the manner in which the officers in charge have performed their duties. Everything appears to be done which ought to be done for the health and comfort of the prisoners. There is one thing which we consider a great evil and which calls for reform, although for this the officers in charge cannot be held accountable until different accommodations are afforded. We allude to the promiscuous mingling of offenders of every grade—the comparatively innocent with the vilest and most abandoned—the young with the hardened in deeds of crime. A young lad, first sent to jail now, compelled to endure the society and conversation of the most abandoned characters simply because her mother is in jail for crime under the same roof, no other place in which to can go. We earnestly request the Court to see that some provision is made for such unfortunate cases, that they may be separated, and at the same time not be compelled to experience such degrading associations. Some repairs are urgently needed to the jail, and we trust the Commissioners will attend to this matter, at once.

The subject of providing a work-house has engaged our attention, and we earnestly appeal to those having the matter in charge to delay no longer. Commitments for vagrancy, disorderly conduct and their kindred offences would mean something if the offenders were compelled to *work* out their term of service, instead of lounging it out in idleness at the expense of the public, whose interests and welfare they have already violated. An economical building with suitable accommodations, would, in the hands of a competent manager, soon become self-sustaining, and relieve the county from the expense of the county in the matter of supporting its vicious vagabonds.

The Grand Jury, yielding to the invitation of the Directors, and to their own suggestions of duty, visited the County Poor House, or, as it is now styled by recent and more fitting legislative enactment, "County Farm." Although half drowned survivors were clinging with the desperation of despair to the gunwales of the lower Allegheny, and inundations of the river, just at the mouth of the creek, and immediately in the rear of the Petroleum House. He bought an abandoned well, cleaned out several sets of tools that had become fast therein, put up pumping apparatus, and set it going. The well commenced pumping on Thursday last, at the rate of about two barrels per hour. It has since increased to about ten barrels per day with a good quantity of gas, and bids fair to become a twenty barrel well. The landing interest of this well belongs to Wm. L. Lay & Co., who own three acres, running from Ferry street to the Petroleum House, bounded on one side by Main street, and on the other by the mouth of the creek. This tract is well situated for oil purposes, though it is now the centre of business for the city. The Petroleum House stands on this property, as well as many other buildings. The Linden well, which has been flowing twenty barrels per day for nearly three years, is just above the new well, and if the new well Glyde & Co., just adjoining. If the well should increase, or another one be struck of greater capacity, we entertain apprehensions that the present site of Oil City will soon be taken for oil wells. That the whole of the flat on which the city now is will, in the course of time, be so used, we don't entertain a doubt. Nearly all the wells bored upon it have produced oil. If we knew a place that would be safe from the encroachments of these "oil smellers" to build a city upon, we would suggest it. But as oil has been found in the hills as well as in the valleys, we are at a loss, and willingly await events. But at any rate, it will be a nice thing for many of our neighbors who own real estate here, to have it developed, and prove productive.

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Anniversary Exercises.—The anniversary exercises of the Beaver Seminary and Institute will commence this evening with a musical soiree.

Killed and Wounded Pennsylvanians.

The following wounded Pennsylvanians from Pont of Rocks were admitted into the hospital at Fortress Monroe, on the 13th instant:—G. S. Ketzline, 11

Foreign Gossip and News.

It is now said that all the rams for the Pasha of Egypt or Emperor of China are building or to be built in France, and that it has been definitely ascertained that the Emperor will not interfere to prevent their steaming to Egypt or China. We suspect there is something in this, for Confederate interests seem to be centering in Paris. Mr. Mason gave up his London establishment for good some time ago, and resides permanently in Paris. Mr. Hotze, the Confederate Commercial Agent in London, also spends nearly all his time in the French capital. Mr. Post is there, Mr. Mann within striking distance, and Mr. Slidell of course. There, I believe, is also just now, the general manager of Confederate finances in Europe. We have not believed in the twenty iron-clads said to be building over there, but something is likely doing in that direction.

If England were any longer a fighting nation —if she would interfere in any quarrel, I should say that public opinion was ripe for intervention in America. The sympathy for the south, which began with the higher classes, has now worked down through the middle. It is now pretty nearly all one way, but it is of no consequence, since there is a settled determination not to interfere. The war is working well enough for English trade and commerce. It has helped the shipping interest and many branches of manufacture, and even in the cotton trade, it is doubtful if any but the operatives have suffered. India and Egypt have been greatly benefited. More and more cotton comes through the blockade, by way of Nassau and Mexico, and the returns of trade and revenue for the last quarter are very encouraging.

Italy seems determined not be behind her neighbors in the general eagerness of European nations to secure means of naval defence and aggression. A report on the marine budget of 1864 rendered to the Italian Parliament, states that the fleet of Italy is composed to-day of 90 war ships of all classes, of which 14 are iron-clads, 31 screw steamers, 36 while-wheel steamers, 18 sailing ships. Two of these are 900 horse power; two, 800; five, 700; six, 600; three, 500; twelve, 450; three, 400; one, 300; sixty-nine, of inferior power. This total presents a force of 20 030 horse-power, 1,324 cannons, and of 21,300 men. They are constructing in the arsenals of Italy five iron-clad frigates, of which four are the Maria Pia, San Mortino, Ancona, and Castelfidordo. In our own country, as is well known, the fine iron-clad Re d' Italia has already been completed and dispatched across the Atlantic for the same government, and the Re Dom Louis is to follow. For themselves they are constructing in their dock-yards, at Leghorn and elsewhere, six iron-clads, among them the Roma, Venezia, Messina and Gaeta. Many of these iron-clads are already completed or approaching completion. The new frigate Humbert is already armed, as are the corvettes Magenta and Etna. Many other corvettes, with transports for artillery and cavalry, are also in process for construction. Very soon the Italian navy will be of creditable and formidable proportions.

The secessionists are constantly gaining ground in England in their attempts at corrupting and controlling the city of New York. They have collected there enough money and men of talent to be able to pursue their work systematically. Agents have gone from here as well as from England for this purpose, and they profess to have money enough to control, through the press and otherwise, one half the population of the city. It is these agents also who are filling the European press with false reports on the progress of the war and on the situation of affairs at the North. The idea that the independence of the South is to be gained as much by divisions at the North as by the resistance of arms, has never for a moment forsaken the leaders of the rebellion; and New York, by its size and the mixed character of its population, offers the best field for the operations of this "fire in the rear." The secessionists talk of New York, of going to New York, and of their operations there, exactly as if the place belonged to them, or as if it were located in the heart of Dixie.

In the French Corps Legislatif, recently, M. Dupuy de Lome gave some interesting details concerning the cost and the sea-going qualities of the French iron-clads. He said that the *Magenta* and *Solferino* cost from five millions to five and a half each. The *Couronne* cost more because it was all iron, and in France building in iron is more expense than building in wood. He also said that foreign frigates have cost more than the French; the English frigate *Warrior*, for example, cost nine millions Again, said he, it has been objected that our ships are smaller than those of other countries. That is true, and it is an advantage, as it combines greater rapidity of movement with equal resisting power. Then we are told that our frigates are not entirely covered with armor. This is a mistake; all our frigates are iron-clad, both fore and aft. It is also said that our frigates are very bad sailers and roll terribly. But the dispatches of Admiral Penaud report that they have behaved admirably, especially in one night in the channel, when the waves rose nine yards high. They might even sustain a comparison in point of rolling with the Napoleon or with the Tourville, both of which were considered exceptional in that particular. The iron-clad ships Magenta and Solferino rolled, in fact, rather less than the Tourville, the frigates rather more, but not extravagantly. On the subject of the artillery of the marine, he (the speaker) would not hesitate to affirm that France was more advanced than her neighbors in that department. But guns, said M. Dupuy, in conclusion, capable of piercing iron plates have not yet been invented. If invented, he was bold enough to say, it will be by France—nor had he any doubt but that iron-clad vessels will have to be modified according to the advancement of science.

The news from America by the last two arrivals has been welcome, of course, to the greater portion of the English press. As long as Gen. Grant was pressing forward, and seemed on the road to Richmond, with a fair prospect of getting to his journey's end, the *Times* was hedging strongly, came out with daily eulogies of the energy of the new leader, and was ready, at any to hail him victor. It has changed its tune. But it will change back again without the least difficulty, as soon as the Federal forces have made another onward movement. Gen. Sherman's advance into Georgia is very little is said. The great interest is in Virginia, and it is believed, also, that it was Johnston's plan to get Sherman as far as possible from his base, before there was any serious fighting.

The tenacity of General Grant has caused consternation in French governmental circles, for wherever they had means of knowing the extent of the resources at the disposition of Federal Government, they knew that all that was wanting was the right man to wield them; and since this man seems to have been found, there is good reason to anticipate that he will finally succeed in his object. The feeling on the subject in governmental circles is said to be intense, for most of this class of people look upon the downfall of the Republic as essential to their own life and prosperity. I speak more particularly of the titled classes, who live on the patronage of the Empire.

At a late meeting of the British Association, Admiral Belcher submitted a plan for rendering ships unsinkable. The pneumatic trough had suggested to his mind the propriety of close-ceiling holds, or under planking the hold-beams and saving those spaces between them for the storage of light dry-goods above that deck (which was generally lost,) and placing loose planks (indeed as we were in the habit of doing many of our ships of war under) as a temporary deck. Now, in the event of a dangerous leak, or even a large hole being stove in the bows or bottom of a ship, by promptly securing the hatches from beneath to hatches above, screwed firmly in opposition to each other, and filled in by pitch and tar, the upper over open hatch. Now, it would be apparent that if the ship was air-tight, the water could only enter so long as the air was compressible, and by inverting the pump boxes and rendering them air-pumps, the leak would not only be stopped, but, by the continual action of the air, it would be expelled by the very orifice by which it entered; the, the missionary and continued labor and wear of the powers of the crew would not be required to such an extent, if at all, when once the necessary quantity of air had been forced in. Such a process is now in places forming air-tight cellular vessels, and thought that a vessel constructed in his mode, even if run over by a ram, would not sink, but come up on the other side.

The familiar custom in France of giving donations, made by generous founders of bequests, to encourage gallantry and good conduct in soldiers, and to reward acts of service, appears now to be extending to brave women also. In a recent exchange, we notice that the Minister of War has been authorized to accept a subscription of one hundred francs, going toward the permanent foundation of a prize of one hundred francs, to be given each year to that *cantinière*—canteen-woman—of the infantry service, who shall be most distinguished in aiding the wounded under the fire of the enemy, who, in time of peace, shall have risked her life in a generous action.

Telianokoff and Dolgoienko continue their work of relieving the harbor of Sebastopol from the ships which the Russians sank there during the Crimean war. Among those already taken up, more or less damaged, are the ships of the line Twelve Apostles, Ouriel, Tchesme; Swiatoslow, Empress, Maria and Yagondil, the frigates Flora and Kagoul, the coverett Pylades, the ships Kazarsk and Silistria. Still more, at last accounts, remained to be raised, and preparations are made for rapid progress. The work reflects great credit upon Russian skill and energy.

A PRINTER'S DELAY AND ITS PROBABLE RESULT.—In speaking of the Chicago Convention of 1860, in his history of President Lincoln's administration, Mr. Raymond mentions the fact that a motion was made on the afternoon of the second day to proceed to ballot for President, and appears of the belief that if it had then been done, the result of the Convention might have been very different, as at that time it was thought that Mr. Seward's chances were the best. This was the common impression at the time. The reason why the ballot was postponed is not given by Mr. Raymond, which, as announced after the motion to vote was carried, was that the tally sheets, giving the list of the States, with their respective votes, had not been received from the printer, and the ballot could not well be taken without them. But this delay in the delivery of these sheets, the result indicated by Mr. Raymond might have occurred

A LITTLE EXTRAORDINARY.—A curious story of terrestrial refraction is published in Galignani. It seems that lately some Portugese philosophers were on the Peak of Teneriffe, when they saw on the horizon vast masses of mountains. The archipelago of the canary islands was at their feet, and the distant mountains must therefore belong to some other continent. At last one of the tourists who had been in this country, recognized the Alleghany mountains, really two thousand five hundred miles distant, as those on the horizon. The spectacle was in this case attributed to a singular effect of mirage. The author of the story is not the only person blundering.

The Crops.

The weather continues so dry and cold that the prospects of having anything to harvest are discouraging. Even with the most favorable weather from this time, farmers do not anticipate anything more than short crops, and this state of affairs seems to be general all over the country.—*Waukesha (Wis.) Democrat.*

If we do not have rain soon, the crops of this year will be next to nowhere. Late sown wheat and oats are dying, and much of the corn cannot be set up until there is more moisture in the earth. The condition of the crops is really becoming alarming. Everybody is praying for rain. It is now five weeks since we have had any rain.—*Portage City (Wis.) Register.*

A private note to us from Waukesha says: This county is suffering greatly from drouth and frost. Crops here are very unpromising, and the farmers here are quite discouraged. The upland grass is almost dried up; all other crops are at a stand still.

A letter from Watertown says:

"O, for some rain! is now the prevailing cry, for the earth is thirsty, and the meadows are thin in grass; the wheat sowed this spring is almost scarcely; a frost for three nights in succession has cut corn and vegetables pretty badly in some places, and we hear of some farmers who have gone over their potato fields with the harrow to break the crust and let the potato tops through. In a short drive of thirty miles we could see no promise of any crop of any kind. Winter wheat has good long heads on, but is thin and uneven on the ground; rye is very poor."—*Milwaukie Wisconsin.*

Farmers tell us that the crops in this section stand greatly in need of rain. In many localities the very welcome showers, which visited Peoria something like a week ago, passed them by, and corn and wheat are suffering greatly in consequence.—*Peoria (Ill.) Mail.*

The farmers everywhere are complaining of the dry weather, and unless we have a rain soon the crops will be an entire failure.—*Prairie du Chien (Wis.) Courier.*

During almost every night of last week frost prevailed in the upper towns of our county, to the serious injury in many localities, it is feared, of meadow grass, particularly timothy and clover, the former just beginning to head, and the latter coming out in full bloom. We are sorry to announce that appearances now indicate that frost and an unusual drouth, for the season, will largely diminish the usual hay crop in our own and adjoining counties. Winter wheat is heading out finely, looks well, and gives promise, of a rich harvest. Spring sown grains are very backward, and can only prove ordinarily productive by the most favorable season henceforth to the time of harvest.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MILLIN,
jel2:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This long established and well-known Hotel, nearly adjoining the beautiful Park of the celebrated Congress Spring, will be
OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS,
On the 1st day of June.

It has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, by the addition of many suites of commodious rooms, and a splendid Concert and Dining Saloon.

No pains will be spared to maintain the well-earned reputation of the house, and everything that the Proprietors can procure will be provided for the comfort and convenience of the guests.

HATHORN & McOMBER, Pro's.
je4-cm

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. KEELY,
Je 18-3w Diamonddt Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 852 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 5, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied brick house, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. je17:2w

FOR SALE.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances. Large lot of ground replete with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Situated on the Second Bank, Alleghany City. For particulars, inquire of
BISSELL & CO.
je16:2w 235 Liberty street.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land—the best timbered land in the country, containing Oak and Poplar—very heavy timber; three strata of Iron Ore, good quality; plenty of Stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, the county seat of Monongalia county, and four miles from the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated
RED SPRINGS,
situated between the Kingwood and Evansville turnpike. Both pass through it.

Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in this country. Come right along, a great bargain will be given. Address WM. LAZIER, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md. jul5:2w

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, situated in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, four miles from Greensburgh, on the Philadelphia Pike, which is in good condition at all seasons of the year. The place is under cultivation, well watered, with never failing springs, and under good cultivation, with nine acres of timber. The improvements are a two-story brick dwelling of six rooms, with back and front porches, good well of water, spring and spring-house, frame barn and sheds, good stable, a number of small fruit, beautiful lawn in front of house, under good fence, with a choice lot of shrubbery, a young and thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit of eighty trees, now bearing. The location is a beautiful and healthy one. There is coal near the place. Will be sold for cash at a bargain if applied for soon, or rented on reasonable terms on time.

Apply at the real estate and insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
jul6-2w Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. M. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished
TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.
REAL ESTATE,
Eligibly located is improving neighborhood, and under lease to good, prompt paying tenants.

My list comprises a number of such properties, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash.

For particulars apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
je2 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR RENT.—A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN,
my22:1m No. 127 Lourth street.

FOR SALE.
The Subscribers
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,
Situated on the
CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my4:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 7 acres, 1 square, 15 perches, in fee simple, about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Spring, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Second street, Pittsburgh. jan1

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SARL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
jal

WHITMORE, WOLFF, BELL & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Jobbers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 39 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.
jul1

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accm'n	8:00 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:00 p m
Thro Mail	8:45 p m	Philadelp'a Ex'n	1:20 p m
Thro Express	4:05 p m	Fast Line	12:30 a m
Fast Line	8:45 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 a m
Joh's Accm'n	3:00 p m	Joh's Accm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:00 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:00 p m	3d do	1:30 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	3:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Chic'o "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:30 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

Allanee Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	3:30 p m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	8:30 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:40 p m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	8:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:30 p m, and arrives at 10:30 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:30 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:55 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	9:15 a. m.	Mail	2:30 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:05 a. m.	Cincin. Express	2:05 p. m.
"	1:55 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	8:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	leaves Allegheny	2:30 p. m.	
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:55 p. m.		

The Recorder Omnibus Company have Canal busses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....56 Fourth st.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambreotypes.
J. W. Parvance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Alleghany Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....109 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Alleghany

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
A. R. Gardner.....33 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....256 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st.

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Ducquesne Way&St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....51 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 93 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....34 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....68 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....83 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....58 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
Joan Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor. Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....52 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Pittsburgh.
North American Oil Company.....49 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....128 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRoletie.....51 Grant stre et.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....139 Penn st.

Railroads.
Cannellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilhelm.....22 Diamond st.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckelsen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strauses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtelle.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....Stand 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 109 FIRST and 122 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9
FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Bearing fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, Osage Orange Plants, &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH & SON,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.
se28-tf

JAMES HEWES, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Office and Works, Fortieth st. & Pa. R. R. office, corner of Penn and Thirty-second sts., Pittsburgh.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se27 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superintending Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

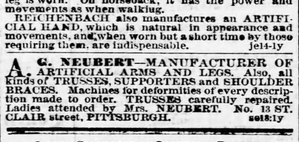
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Weights, Washers, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

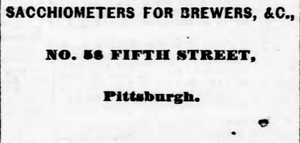
FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS.
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 88 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.
jn6



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Patients can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, indispensable. je1-1y

A. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF A. ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
22D COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, June 6, 1864.

Having assumed the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, I am now prepared to receive all taxes due under the U. S. excise laws of the United States.

This Collection District will be sub-divided into three subdistricts as follows:

First District will embrace the city of Pittsburgh, Pitt Township, Lawrenceville and as

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

The Daily Commercial.

From General Hunter.

A letter dated Staunton, the 8th, gives an account of Hunter's fight, in which the rebel General Jones was killed, and adds the following relative to his subsequent movements:

On the 6th inst Gen. Imboden was pursued by our whole force, in the direction of Staunton, but we had not traveled far when it was ascertained that he had taken the road towards Waynesboro', on the Staunton and Richmond Railroad. General Hunter then pushed his cavalry forward to this place, where we arrived at 1:30 P. M., our advance driving the rebel cavalry out of the town. General Hunter and staff moved into the town at the head of the main cavalry column, with all the pomp and circumstance of a conqueror, with the Star Spangled Banner floating proudly to the breeze and the bands playing Hail Columbia.

Headquarters were made at the American Hotel, and as the column has subsisted upon the country through which it traveled for the past two weeks, it was not long before a certain class of individuals who claim large in the "Southern Rights" enterprise, had very urgent calls from "Yankee mudsills" for flour, bacon and various other articles of subsistences, which were applied to the keeping alive of a species of the human family known in this section as "Yanks."

Gens. Crook and Averill joined Gen. Hunter's column to-day, and the prospect is that the rebels will have to skedaddle very soon, or else will have to *drive General Hunter out of Dixie.*

P. S. I also forgot to say that Maj. Gen. Stahl was slightly wounded in the shoulder, in Sunday's fight at Piedmont (the name of a little village where the battle was fought), on Sunday and near which General Jones was killed.) The battle will be known as the "Battle of Piedmont."

Cynthiana, Ky., After the Raid.

INSOLENCE OF REBEL CITIZENS

HOW THEY AIDED MORGAN.

INSULT TO THE UNION DEAD.

Terrorism Invoked.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CYNTHIANA, June 18, 1864.

The ruins of the business part of the city prove the brilliance of the rebels. The city's losses, which exceed $25,000, fall heavily on Unionists. Secessionists lose fully two-thirds of the amount. Of their leaders, J. W. McIntosh loses $25,000, C. A. Webster from $25,000 to $30,000, and Lawson Oxley, F. N. Gray and M. Murphy, heavy amounts. Of the Unionists, E. S. Kimball loses $15,000, John T. Magee probably $10,000 (all he had), and J. M. Dickey $3,000. Mr. Delinig's loss by robbery was $5,000.

REBELS WOUNDED AND WOMEN.

The rebel hospital in one of the churches contains, as the rebel women boastfully assert, "the best blood in Kentucky." The wounded are watched by the secesh women of the town and for fifty miles about. From the tender care shown them, the nightly visits and smiles which decorate their couches and the collins of the dead, a visitor would judge himself to be in a rebel town, of which rebels had just come into our possession; for the rebel women spurned our wounded, insulted in every possible manner the loyal women who nursed them, and threw out significant hints that the Union men who had fled at Morgan's approach would yet be shot or hung by their friends. The husbands and sons of these women, of these women still in the rebel army. They were participants in the raid. They were heard to respond to roll call on Saturday night after their work of the town. Yet these women are defiant rebels, and now attempt to institute a social despotism, a terrorism which shall drive loyal families from Cynthiana.

MORGAN'S RAID FOREKNOWN.

It is notorious that Morgan's first band, who entered the town on Wednesday, found hot meals ready for them, which were consumed by the most extravagant demonstrations. It is also a fact that Bob Berry, son of Col. Berry, visited a relative living west of Cynthiana, and stated that Morgan would be at Cynthiana in a few days.

HOW ROBBING WAS DONE.

At the first entrance of the rebels into Cynthiana on Wednesday morning, Sheriff Wherritt, elected Mayor of Cynthiana by the Secession Vote, bragged of having given aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and was present at Townsend bridge when it was burned. He also directed the rebels to the store of John L. McGee. When McGee protested against the robbery, the rebels produced and read a written order, signed by John Morgan, directing that the rebels who held it to plunder his store. Similar orders in reference to other parties were produced.

On Saturday citizens were robbed within five feet of where Gen. Burbridge was arrested, and robbed men in his presence. They obtained large sums of money, nineteen pocket-books having been found on the person of one gentleman taken in the village.

FIRING THE TOWN.

When the jail was fired, Mr. James Ware heard the rebels read a written order to burn the jail, and plunder as much as they pleased. The furniture of his wife and those of a number of her neighbors was piled up together on the lower floor and fired. When Dr. Smith's house was burning, one of his girls attempted to save some of the best bedclothing. As fast as she brought quilts or blankets to the door, they were taken from her, and nothing permitted to be saved.

HOW SYMPATHY WAS SHOWN.

Greenup Remington met the rebels in their retreat, on Sunday, at the forks of the road in the edge of Cynthiana, and told them if they took a certain road they could flank the federals yet. The rebels replied: "It's of no use, we are flanked already."

When the rebels were carrying from the stores silks, satins, dress goods, fancy goods, the Episcopal preacher, Rev. Carter Page, told a young lady that the rebels needed those things and had a right to take them.

During the brief occupation of Cynthiana, a Methodist preacher, who some time ago left Parkersburg, Va., on four hours notice from the loyal men, was very insulting in his language to the Union ladies.

Colonel Alston, of Morgan's staff, in conversation with a Union lady where he was quartered, stated that he considered within the power of the rebels at any time within three months to kill or carry off any of the loyal people of Cynthiana; that they had matters so arranged that constant communication was kept up with their secesh friends in Cynthiana, and a descriptive list of the loyal men had been furnished them, which, when they went into Ky., were, what they were worth, etc. This list was produced and seen.

A rebel colonel who wished to send a flag of truce to Col. Garis on Saturday, ordered citizens to find a Union man to carry it. Some of the citizens pointed out Daniel Sheffman who was given an option to carry the flag or die.

But the most marked cowardice has been in the treatment of the rebel and Union dead. The rebels have been buried in coffins decked with flowers, and in some cases coffins were put in the vault profusely decorated. The Union dead by order of the city authorities, have been buried in the negro quarter of the graveyard, ... studied insult, in most cases without coffins.

... a General Burbridge left Cynthiana he ordered the Mayor to bury the dead on both sides.

As soon as Dr. Train, the surgeon in charge, learned the course pursued by the Mayor, he ordered him to disinter the bodies and bury them in another part of the cemeter; The Mayor did not do, and the surgeon leavi... the Mayor's head.

The Sons of Temperance.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance, now in session in Cleveland, has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we deprecate the existence of a desolating civil war in a portion of our jurisdiction, we will devoutly supplicate the Ruler of Nations that he will make the wrath of men to praise him by so ordering the issues of this bloody strife as that a purer, nobler and more exalted Christian civilization shall be wrought out, and the period hastened when freedom, justice, truth and righteousness shall be the heritage of men.

Resolved, That it is our special duty in view of the moral destitution incident to this war, and the peculiar temptations to which soldiers are subjected, to increase our efforts, to multiply Divisions of our Order, that asylums may be for wanderers, and the tempted may be shielded and the stricken healed.

WASHING BUTTER.—A late London letter gives the following interesting particulars concerning butter:

... the butter question seems to be an interesting one in New York. It may allude to a ... case just decided here about a project... making line. A firm was establ... packed butter, and with lard, tal... quality. ... butter brought here ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]